

every state and U.S. territory. These parks attract over 280 million visitors every year, for their beauty and their recreational opportunities. These figures far exceed any expectations that Presidents Roosevelt and Wilson may have had. Our National Park System is truly a triumph of American vision and commitment to responsible stewardship of our unparalleled natural heritage.

I rise today to not only emphasize the importance of our National Parks, but also to honor those who work to protect these invaluable resources. I would like to especially commend Frank Walker, who I recently met while on my family vacation to Yellowstone National Park in early August. Frank has dedicated over 39 years of his life to protecting our Nation's historical National Parks.

An avid outdoorsman and wildlife lover, Frank studied biology at the New Mexico State University. He then embarked on his career and years of service as a seasonal ranger at Yellowstone National Park in 1967, and he received his first permanent position in 1970, serving as a park technician at the White Sands National Monument in New Mexico. His success and dedication continually earned him challenging and rewarding positions all over the country. Frank has worked at the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial in Missouri, the Gulf Islands National Seashore in Mississippi, the Fort Clatsop National Memorial in Oregon, the Nez Perce National Historical Park in Idaho, and the Saguaro National Park in Arizona. After working for over two decades outside the prestigious Yellowstone National Park, Frank returned to Yellowstone in June 2001 as the Acting Superintendent, and he was promoted to his current position of Deputy Superintendent in February of 2002.

Frank has rightfully received numerous awards for his hard work and dedication to protecting our Nation's resources. These awards include the Interior Meritorious Service Award, the General Council Award from the Nez Perce Tribe, the Vail Partnership Award, the Western Region-Superintendent's Award for Cultural Resources Stewardship, and in 1985 the Southwest Region's Freeman Tilden Award.

Just as these awards have done, I want to honor Frank here today. I wish to congratulate him on his retirement and thank him for his life's dedication to our Nation's parks. It is because of his work, and the work of his colleagues, that America's resources will be enjoyed by future generations. I wish Frank and his wife, Judy, his two sons, Mark and Phillip, and his daughter, Kathy, all the luck and well-being in the future, and it is my hope that his work will inspire others to continue to protect our National Parks and other natural resources.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. LEWIS of Georgia addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. FORBES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. FORBES addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. SHERMAN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BARTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BARTON of Texas addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. WAMP) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. WAMP addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BURTON of Indiana addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

9/11 TRAGEDIES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2005, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, we have seen these past few days events to remember the tragic incidents of September 11. And, frankly, when we were reliving that tragic day, among the many things that crossed my mind was the realization that thousands of Americans died. Thousands of Americans died in their place of work for the simple sin, their only crime being that they were free people who live in a free country. They were people who love freedom, and their only crime was that that morning, like every other morning, they went to work so that they could help their family, they could feed their children, they could pay their bills, and they could continue to live and prosper in freedom.

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Mr. Speaker, 9/11 was not the only attack against America. It was the largest attack, the terrorists' most successful attack against America, but by no means was it the only attack or the first attack against America.

The problem, Mr. Speaker, however, was that America did not realize until that horrendous wake-up call of 9/11 that there were a number of radicals around this world who had already for a generation declared war. They had declared war against the United States and our allies for the simple reason

that we live in freedom, that we cherish freedom, that women can work and live in freedom and have equal rights to men. For those reasons, there is a group of people who declared war against the United States. Not only did they declare it verbally, as they did, but they did so in actions. And again, we just didn't wake up to that realization.

When President Jimmy Carter withdrew the United States' support from the Shah of Iran, in essence facilitating and allowing the Ayatollah Khomeini to take power in Iran, he didn't realize the type of enemy we were dealing with.

More recently, in February of 1993 when the first bombing of the World Trade Center took place killing six people, the United States didn't realize who the enemy was, and we didn't fight back. But the killers persisted in trying to kill Americans.

In October of 1993, in Somalia 18 valuable, decent brave American soldiers were killed. Osama bin Laden later personally claimed credit for organizing the Somalia fighters. We didn't fight. On the contrary, we withdrew immediately from Somalia. I will quote what bin Laden said about our withdrawal. He said, "America exited, dragging its tail in failure, defeat and ruin. Caring for nothing, America left faster than anyone expected." Again, we didn't fight.

In June 1996, a truck bombing in the Khobar Towers barracks in Saudi Arabia, killing 19 Americans and we did nothing. We did not fight back. But the killers were not content. They kept trying to kill Americans.

And then in August 1998, the bombing of the U.S. embassies in Tanzania and Kenya where 224 people were killed, including many Americans, we didn't fight back. We did nothing.

In December 1999, the plot to bomb the Millennium celebrations in Seattle that was foiled when custom agents arrested an Algerian person smuggling explosives into the United States. The killers continued to persist, and we were not fighting back.

And then of course the tragic bombing of the USS *Cole* in the port of Yemen where U.S. 17 sailors were killed, and we did not fight back. But the killers were not satisfied and they continued to persist.

And then of course we got the big wake-up call, September 11, 2001, the destruction of the World Trade Center, the attack on the Pentagon where a total of 2,992 Americans were murdered on that horrendous day. Finally, America woke up to the realization that there had been a war declared on our country and our way of life and it was time that we fought back, that we started bringing justice to those terrorists wherever they may be so we would not have to fight them here on our streets, so we would not have to deal with another September 11 or another World Trade Center explosion like the first time or another attempt